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# AMADOR LEDGER

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON. AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1906.

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**RICHARD WEBB**  
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Will attend to Homestead and other claims;  
taking of final proofs and all other Land  
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Deeds and other legal documents drawn up.

Still on Deck.  
**ASSAYING 50 cts.**

Assaying 50c. Spot cash for Gold, Amalgam,  
Cyanide Precipitate, Lead Ore etc. Mail or ex-  
press.  
Pioneer Assaying Co.  
(30 years established.)

131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal.  
Reestablished with a new and up-to-date  
plant.

**A. Malatesta**  
.....BAKERY.....  
SUTTER CREEK, CAL.  
BEST—FAMILY—GROCERIES  
French and American Bread, Pies,  
Cakes, Cookies, etc.  
Wagon visits Jackson on Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday of each week.  
sep2

**College of Notre Dame**  
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.  
Boarding and Day School conducted by the Sis-  
ters of Notre Dame (Nunns). Founded in 1856.  
The curriculum embraces all the branches of  
a solid English education. Preparatory and  
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For further information address  
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**SISTER SUPERIOR.**

**J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.**  
Cosmopolitan Liquor Store  
JACKSON GATE, CAL.  
Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic  
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice  
California Wines, popular brands. Eastern  
and Domestic Beers, special bottling.  
Havana, Key West and New York Cigars.  
Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies  
of celebrated distilleries.  
jad 17

**SAVED.**  
The A. Van der Nailen  
SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING  
Open in all Branches.  
Great demand for ex-students in all lines.  
New students should enroll at once.  
Address, 5100 Telegraph Avenue,  
OAKLAND, CALIF. my18

Copies of the license ordinance of  
the City of Jackson in pamphlet form  
may be had at the Ledger office; price  
15c. each.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

The Mental Age at Its Height.—A  
New Sanitary Discovery.—A Remedy  
for the Rolling of Ships.—Art in  
Aeronautics.—Propeller Driving for  
Bicycles.—A New Mineral Water  
Lest.—Our Light from Stars.—Can-  
cer increase.

The increase in the production of  
metals—especially in the United  
States—has been a most remarkable  
feature in the industrial evolution of  
the last quarter century. The output  
of pig iron in the United States has  
trebled in ten years, and reached 24,  
432,106 tons in 1905, which was about  
equal to the total production for  
the rest of the world. The per capita  
consumption of pig iron in 1905  
reached 620 pounds in the United  
States and was only 68 pounds in the  
whole world. The production of  
copper in the United States increased  
from 25,000 tons in 1880 to 413,070  
tons in 1905, or from a sixth of the  
world's output to one-half. The  
annual yield of gold has quadrupled  
in twenty years. The output for 1905  
is given by M. de Launay as 1908  
millions of francs, of which the Trans-  
vaal furnished 524 millions, the  
United States 436 millions, and  
Australia 432 millions. The pro-  
duction of aluminum has grown from  
a few pounds ten years ago to 5,000  
tons in 1905.

Illness or sudden death from enter-  
ing long closed holds of ships have  
been attributed to the presence of  
carbon monoxide or an excess of car-  
bonic acid. Late experiments have  
convinced G. Giemsa that lack of  
oxygen is more often the cause, as  
many stored substances absorb this  
gas rapidly, while air containing less  
than 15 per cent must soon prove  
fatal. He concludes further that  
such processes as the drying of floor  
varnish may absorb oxygen to an  
unsafe extent in closed rooms.  
Hitting a turbine vertically to the  
keel is Otto Schlick's method of pre-  
venting the violent motion of a ship  
at sea. Tested in an old torpedo boat  
at the mouth of the Elbe in rough  
weather, the roll was reduced from  
nine degrees to one degree.

The "Orthoptera," of which a half-  
sized model has been exhibited at  
Brussels, is pointed out as probably  
the most grotesque of the many pro-  
jected flying machines. It is the  
invention of Capt. Marga, M. de la  
Hault and M. Jansen, it belongs to  
the class of machines that are slightly  
heavier than the air and are to be  
raised by planes, propellers or wings;  
and it resembles a gigantic bee or  
wasp. It has a head and six legs,  
which seem to serve for balancing,  
while the body is an enclosed cabin  
with two windows on each side.  
The action depends upon the oil-  
silk wings and the aluminum pro-  
pellers, and the latter are driven by  
a sixty-horse-power Buchet motor at  
the enormous velocity of 30,000 re-  
volutions per minute. The body of  
the apparatus has a double skin of  
cloth, with the air-space between,  
while the tail is provided with three  
great air-cushions to lessen the shock  
on descending.

To determine the effect upon a  
bicycle of well-designed propeller,  
driven by a six-power motor, has  
been the purpose of the experiments  
of M. Archdeacon. The motor bicycle  
is provided with a propeller shaft  
carried in a frame supplying a bear-  
ing just in front of the driver's seat  
and another in front of the front  
wheel. Power is furnished by a two-  
cylinder Buchet motor. The pro-  
peller has two sheet aluminum blades,  
and their inner portion is perforated  
and covered with gold-beater's skin.  
The machine weighs about 154 pounds.  
Carrying the famous bicyclist Anzani,  
the total weight being 330 pounds,  
the bicycle glided along very smooth-  
ly, and ultimately developed the fair  
speed of 49.27 miles an hour.  
The new electrical test of D.  
Negreano, a French electrician, dis-  
tinguishes between different mineral  
waters and detects imitations. It  
consists simply in measuring the  
electrical resistance, which proves to  
be very constant for the water of any  
spring at a given temperature, but  
varies greatly for different springs.  
Samples from the leading Continental  
springs, for instance, gave resistances  
per cubic centimeter ranging from  
27.5 to 1280 ohms.

Various attempts have been made  
to estimate the light of the stars. In  
the northern hemisphere, Argelander  
has registered 324,000 stars down to  
the 9th magnitude, and with the aid  
of the best photometric data, Agnes M.  
Clerke's new "System of the Stars"  
gives the sum of the light of these  
northern stars as equivalent to 1,440  
of full moonlight; and the total light  
of all stars similarly enumerated in  
both hemispheres to the number of  
about 900,000, is roughly placed at  
1-180 of the lunar brightness. The  
scattered light of still fainter celestial  
bodies is difficult to evaluate. By a  
photographic method, Sir William  
Abney in 1896 rated the total starlight  
of both hemispheres at 1-100 of full  
moonlight; and Prof. Newcomb in  
1901, from visual observations of  
diffused sky-radiance, fixed the light-  
power of all stars at just 728 times  
that of Capella, or 1-89 of the light  
of the full moon. It is not certain,  
however, that the sky would be totally  
dark if all stars were blotted out.  
Certain processes make the upper

atmosphere strongly luminous at  
times, and we can never be sure that  
this light is absent.

While cancer mortality is increas-  
ing still in England and Wales, it is  
at a diminishing rate. In the five  
years ending with 1905, the death rate  
for both sexes showed an increase of  
eight per cent, which was about half  
as great as the increase for the five  
years ending with 1890. The deaths  
in 1904 were 741 per 1,000,000 among  
males of all ages, and 1006 among  
females. In nearly all comparable  
cases the rate is greater among  
females. A remarkable exception is  
cancer of the mouth, for in the four  
years ending with 1904 this caused  
the death of 7346 males and only 1697  
females. Whether this is an effect of  
nicotine poisoning remains to be  
shown.

In a new method, the velocity of a  
stream is determined chemically. A  
certain quantity of brine is added to  
the water, and samples afterward  
taken further down are carefully  
analyzed.

### Why He Was Not a Success.

He became saturated with other  
men's thoughts.  
He depended too much on books.  
He thought his education was com-  
plete when he left college.  
He regarded his diploma as an in-  
surance policy against failure.  
His mind was clogged with theories  
and impractical facts.  
He mistook a stuffed memory for  
an education, knowledge for power,  
and scholarship for mastership.  
He knew languages and sciences, but  
was ignorant of human nature.  
He knew Latin and Greek, but could  
not make out a bill of goods or bill  
of sale.  
He was well posted in political  
economy, but could not write a decent  
business letter.

His four years in the world of  
books left him permanently out of  
joint with the world of practical  
affairs.

The stamina of the vigorous, in-  
dependent mind he had brought from  
the farm was lost in academic re-  
finements.

He thought that his four years'  
college course had placed him im-  
measurably above those who had not  
had that advantage.

He had never assimilated what he  
learned, and was crippled by mental  
dyspepsia.

The habit of discriminating min-  
utely, weighing, balancing and con-  
sidering all sides of a subject destroyed  
his power of prompt decision.  
He thought that the world would  
be at his feet when he left college,  
and made no effort to win its favor.  
He could not digest his knowledge.  
He knew enough, but could not  
manage it effectively—could not  
transmute his knowledge into practical  
power.—O. S. Marden in Success  
Magazine.

The Crayfish's Tail.  
The tail of a crayfish serves that ani-  
mal as an ear. By a peculiar jerk of  
the tail the animal can retire from a  
dangerous object with almost incredi-  
ble swiftness. The tail is much more  
effective in moving the animal back-  
ward than forward, a singular instance  
of adaptation to its situation, for by  
means of its tail it can withdraw into  
its hole with such swiftness as in an  
instant to place it out of danger.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.  
Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding  
piles. Druggists are authorized to  
refund money if Pazo Ointment fails  
to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

## Every Two Minutes

Physicians tell us that all  
the blood in a healthy  
human body passes through  
the heart once in every two  
minutes. If this action be-  
comes irregular the whole  
body suffers. Poor health  
follows poor blood; Scott's  
Emulsion makes the blood  
pure. One reason why

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

is such a great aid is because  
it passes so quickly into the  
blood. It is partly di-  
gested before it enters the  
stomach; a double advan-  
tage in this. Less work  
for the stomach; quicker  
and more direct benefits.  
To get the greatest amount  
of good with the least pos-  
sible effort is the desire of  
everyone in poor health.  
Scott's Emulsion does just  
that. A change for the  
better takes place even be-  
fore you expect it.

We will send you a  
sample free.  
Be sure that this  
picture in the form of  
a label is on the wrap-  
per of every bottle of  
Emulsion you buy.  
SCOTT & BOWNE  
Chemists  
409 Pearl St., N. Y.  
50 cents and 5c. oo.  
All druggists

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL.

By Arthur J. Pillsbury, Secretary  
State Board of Examiners

The Southern California Hospital  
for the insane is unfortunately, even  
inhumanely, located. Its situs is not  
far from the gateway into southern  
California and it gets to be about as  
hot as the gate hinges. The com-  
munity round about is prosperous  
and steadily becoming more so, but  
it is not climatically the right place  
for sick persons. At a time of the  
year when depressed sane womanhood  
all over California is being sent to the  
interior to the coast or to the moun-  
tains to recuperate, depressed  
insane womanhood is being sent where  
the thermometer sometimes records  
115 or 116 degrees, and for days at a  
time, the mercury hovers around 110  
degrees. That such a location should  
have been chosen when the laws give  
such ample latitude and longitude for  
the exercise of a sounder and more  
sympathetic discretion implies that  
considerations other than the well  
being of the sick people to be treated  
must have predominated.

The Best Made of A Bad Bagain.  
However, the institution is there,  
over against the sun-parched hills of  
San Bernardino and there it is likely  
to stay until some tremor comes  
along and throws it down, an even-  
tuality which may be looked forward  
to with confidence in the fulness of  
time. By keeping the patients all  
out of doors during hot weather and  
the window shades all closed until  
nightfall, a condition that cannot be  
endured with a minimum of hard-  
ship and a maximum of comfort-  
ing philosophy. For well persons  
such a location would not be serious-  
ly objectionable, but those that are  
well need not the seaside but only  
the sick, and of the sick none need  
it more surely than those who are  
sick in mind and heart. Perhaps,  
someday, if there be a lot of seaboard  
left along the coast of Los Angeles or  
Orange counties, not converted into  
a "Midway," or "Pike" or "Trail,"  
generous California may see fit to  
establish a supplementary hospital,  
under the same management, for the  
care of persons sick with melancholia  
or depressed vitalities which will be  
a sanatorium indeed and not a grid-  
iron. I have such a location in my  
mind's eye and it belongs to the state  
too.

No Lack of Beauty.  
Otherwise than regarding summer  
temperature, the location of Southern  
California State Hospital for the in-  
sane leaves little to be desired. It is  
sightly, 1300 feet above sea level and  
on the pictured brim of the San  
Bernardino soap plate of a valley,  
the position of the institution is com-  
manding. Watching the purple lights  
of morning and evening playing above  
the lower levels and along the moun-  
tain bounded valley brim one can  
form some conception of what the  
dawn of creation must have been like  
when the morning and evening were  
the first day. The institution itself  
does not loom up so commandingly as  
its thousand feet of breadth and four-  
stories of height might lead one to  
suppose that it might for the reason  
that, when seen from across the  
valley, it sits backed up against a  
great, irregular foot mountain, im-  
measurably more commanding than  
itself, but if any of the patients are  
lucid enough to enjoy an opportunity  
to see out, and to watch the blinking  
electric lights of Redlands and San  
Bernardino verily, they have their  
opportunity.

The Plant.  
The site of Southern California  
Hospital comprises about 400 acres,  
and these acres are not mere acres  
but are acres of good land. The soil  
dissolves in water with the readiness  
of brown sugar, but it is many feet  
deep and full of plant nutrition.  
This condition results in two  
irrepressible conflicts—keeping the  
winter floods which come down from  
the mountains just back of the in-  
stitution, from cutting innumerable  
engulfing arroyos through the farm  
and getting enough water for irriga-  
tion during the rainy season. The  
state will have to spend a lot of  
money—some tens of thousands of it—  
for building storm ditches of stone  
and concrete for carrying off those  
sudden downpourings of thunder-  
storm waters from the hills in the  
background and the sooner that is  
done the smaller the expenditure that  
will be called for. The supply of  
water for irrigation is ample in wet  
years, but during seasons of deficiency  
in rainfall in the mountains the  
supply becomes rather meagre. For  
domestic use two tunnels have been  
driven into the conglomerate hills to  
the rear of the institution. One of  
these penetrates 200 feet and the  
other 100 feet. Both together yield a  
continuous flow of 1½ inches of  
nearly chemically pure water, having  
only 75 colonies of bacteria per cubic  
centimetre. If this supply could be  
increased to 5 inches of continuous  
flow the domestic water problem of  
the institution would reach a final  
and satisfactory solution, but the  
hospital management hesitates to do  
any more blasting in extending the  
present tunnels or opening others  
through fear of opening new channels  
and so losing the excellent water they  
have. The exigency seems to require  
the services of a clairvoyant or water-  
witch.

Cost of Water Supply.  
Inasmuch as the obtaining of an  
ample and satisfactory water supply  
has been a main difficulty with Cal-  
ifornia institutions it may be of in-  
terest to review the situation at Patton  
with more particularity. Aside from  
the tunnels above mentioned the

hospital farm has 992 shares in the  
Bear Valley Water Company, which  
shares give the right to buy 500 inches  
of water at 20 cents per inch for 24  
hours run at any agreed time during  
the seven months which constitute  
the irrigating season. This costs the  
institution about \$700 a year and is  
regarded as a "snap" for the reason  
that this water is now commonly  
worth 50 cents or more per inch for  
24 hours' run.

Then the institution owns 720  
shares in the North Fork Mutual  
Water Company. This company owns  
one-half of the outflow of the north  
fork of the Santa Ana river and the  
right gives the farm the equivalent of  
the entire right of the company one  
hour every ten days. This costs less  
than \$200 a year to keep up the as-  
sessments on these shares and is  
regarded as a good thing.

Finally, the state has 20 acres of  
water-bearing land 1¼ miles from and  
300 feet below the institution with a  
good pumping plant, and a no-good,  
rusty-out shell pipe leading from the  
pump to a reservoir near the in-  
stitution. To make the source of  
supply available in time of scarcity  
an expenditure of \$2500 to \$3000 will  
have to be made for a new pipe line.  
I have not the figures for the cost of  
this entire water supply, but the sell-  
ing price of the several water rights  
would, any day, greatly exceed the  
original cost. In fact, the state has  
not been the loser in either the land  
or the water obtained at Patton.

The Hospital Buildings.  
The style of architecture adopted  
at Patton has been along the un-  
fortunate line which have prevailed  
with our other institutions. There  
is, first, though not first in time, a  
central, or administration building  
quite imposing. Back a little and  
connected with short corridors on  
either side, are long main ward  
buildings, and a little back of these,  
and extending to right and left, also  
connected by corridors, are supple-  
mental wing ward buildings. The  
whole plant extends on echelon—so  
to speak, a total distance of 1064 feet.  
All buildings are of brick and are  
three stories high exclusive of base-  
ment and attic.

The workmanship on the building  
was not all good. The west wing  
especially was scamped. The heavy  
roof was allowed to rest on the fire  
walls and the thrust of the roof had  
spread the walls perceptibly. The  
anchorage of floors was indifferent.  
The earlier buildings and the later  
have been better. The original de-  
sign has just been completed by the  
erection of the east wing, which will  
be ready for occupancy by January  
1st, and will make room for 170 more  
patients. There are other auxiliary  
buildings in the rear of the main  
building such as engine house,  
kitchen, laundry, shops, etc. The  
whole have cost approximately, \$700,-  
000 and the entire plant finished,  
and furnished \$802,984.62. The land  
originally cost \$96,000 and water \$47,-  
000.

Preventive Measures.  
Only the idiotically optimistic in  
California will ignore the liability of  
the state to earthquake shock, as well  
for the preservation of buildings al-  
ready erected as for the safeguarding  
of buildings to be erected. We live  
in a paradise, but let us not make it  
a fool's paradise.

Superintendent Williamson of the  
Southern California State Hospital  
and his Board of Managers did not  
neglect to profit by the sad lesson  
afforded by Agnew. The tall and  
menacing brick towers have been  
taken down to the comb of the roof,  
the anchorage of some of the floors  
has been reinforced and where the  
roofs have been allowed to rest on  
the fire walls they have been  
strengthened with additional trusses  
and the weight of the roof has been  
largely shifted from the walls to posts  
running through to the foundations.  
These supplemental safeguards have  
been wisely made and may suffice to  
save life if not to save the wrecking  
of the building when the crucial  
temblor comes, such a one, for in-  
stance, as wrecked the Mission San  
Juan El Capistrano.

If I had my way about it, I should  
reduce every unreinforced brick  
public building in California to two  
stories with basement and attic in  
stead of three stories or four.

The Population.  
On the day of my visit to Patton,  
October 24, 1906, there were 803  
patients enrolled, 575 of them being  
male and 228 female. That portion  
of California which sends its patients  
to Southern California Hospital has  
a population of 350,000 or more, so  
that the rate of sane to insane is, so  
far as hospital population discloses  
it, considerably below that for the  
state as a whole, unless, indeed, for  
purposes of this computation, "South  
of Tehachapi" has modestly under-  
estimated its population.

To take care of these patients, the  
state maintains a staff of four home-  
opathic physicians and 96 other  
officers, attendants and employees.  
This institution is distinctly a "little  
pill" in its methods of treatment as  
contra distinguished from the four  
"big pill" hospitals in the north.  
While I am partial to the homeopathic  
theory of medicine only when there  
isn't very much the matter with me,  
yet it must be confessed that Southern  
California Hospital's record of cures  
compares favorably with the best  
records made elsewhere. However,  
medicine, whether in large doses or  
small, of high potency or low, can do  
little toward healing hurt minds.  
Nursing, occupation, environment  
and time must make the cures if  
they are to be made. No issue exists

between medical schools in California  
as to treating the insane and it is not  
my purpose to raise such an issue.

The Cost of Maintenance.  
The last legislature appropriated  
\$123,000 to pay the salaries for the  
57th and 58th fiscal years and \$180,000  
for the general support. This gives  
\$115,500 per year for current expenses.  
The daily per capita cost of keeping  
patients runs from 43 to 54 cents.  
Some commodities are less abundant  
and more costly in southern Califor-  
nia than in northern, which accounts  
for a somewhat higher average per  
capita cost than at Stockton, for in-  
stance, where the cost of living is  
comparatively low. Also the larger  
population at Stockton and Napa  
hospitals make a lower per capita  
cost of maintenance possible.

Dr. A. P. Williamson, the superin-  
tendent, is a good executive, a good  
physician and a good man and citizen.  
He knows the right thing when he  
sees it and wants it—wants it right  
off if possible. If, under his ad-  
ministration, this hospital does not  
become a model inside and out, it  
will be because the state treasury  
runs dry or because he is not given  
a free hand. He carries in his mind's  
eye a picture of this hospital as it  
will be when its patient population  
shall reach 2000 instead of 875, and  
that picture is already fairly com-  
plete as to details and policies.

The Farm as a Farm.  
A hospital farm should undertake  
to produce nothing for the general  
market. That the farm at Patton does  
this is not through the fault of the  
present management. Alfalfa, silage,  
vegetables and enough fruits for home  
consumption should about comprise  
the range of products. The Southern  
California Hospital farm has under-  
taken intensive agriculture. The  
acreage is about as follows: Reser-  
voirs and foothills 60 acres, alfalfa 40  
acres, kitchen garden 30, dairy garden  
20, deciduous fruits 35, citrus fruits  
35, barley and rye 100. The remain-  
ing acreage is taken up with insti-  
tution grounds, yards, etc.

Besides what deciduous fruits were  
eaten during the fruit season and put  
up or cured for winter use, \$1,000  
worth was sold, and the orange crop  
this year brought in \$5,241.52, an ex-  
ceptionally good return. These  
orchards are cared for without extra  
hire, and patients do all the or-  
range picking. It may be noted to  
their credit that while the ordinary  
packing-house loss of oranges through  
decay is 5 per cent (largely through  
careless handling in picking) that  
from the hospital this year was one-  
fourth of one per cent. However,  
picking is about the only orchard  
work that patients can be trusted to  
do. Straight farm and garden work  
is better for them, and in the long  
run, better for the institution too.

A Model Cottage.  
The newer idea in hospital treat-  
ment for the insane is well exemplified  
in the new cottage for convalescent  
women built at Patton under the  
supervision of Dr. Williamson.

This cottage is brick, one story  
with a basement and finished in  
bungalow style. It is in shape a  
cross with two dormitories each  
having eight beds two rooms having  
three beds each and 22 single rooms  
for patients. This gives a capacity of  
44 patients. There are in addition  
three rooms for nurses, one large  
living room with several nice cozy  
corners convenient for gossiping—the  
bane of hospital life on the women's  
side, and a big, cool dining room,  
pantries, etc., down in the basement.  
All surrounded by a nice grove and  
garden. It is an ideal home for those  
whose hurt minds are on the mend,  
or would be if enough of occupation  
could be found to eliminate the  
harassing habit of detailing what  
everybody else has said about her.  
If this were done as thoroughly out-  
side of institutional life as inside  
there wouldn't be two friends in the  
whole world. Here is hoping that  
Southern California Hospital will  
soon have a new reproduction of this  
model cottage for its convalescent  
men. This one cost \$16,400 and the  
furnishings \$2,400, or \$127 per patient.

### Things Wanted.

Inasmuch as the Southern Califor-  
nia State Hospital enjoys a contingent  
income from paying patients of about  
\$2,000 per month. It can, in course  
of time, do quite a little building  
without appealing to the legislature,  
but that source of capitalization does  
not suffice for all requirements. If  
the promptings of human sympathy  
are to have their proper influence  
there are some good things that need  
to be pushed along.

A first consideration should be for  
the welfare of acute cases that cures  
may speedily be effected and the  
afflicted returned to society able to  
pull his own weight. This can be  
accomplished within a year with a  
proper and adequate equipment in  
the cases of 90 per cent of these  
suffering from acute mania and  
melancholia, if taken in time and the  
mildly fought like killing snakes.  
For this purpose the hospital at  
Patton needs two receiving cottages,  
one for males and one for females,  
and between the two a connecting  
wing having installed a complete

Our standard reputation advances us. Honest dealing is our policy

Strictly Cash **THE RED FRONT** No better  
and JACKSON'S guarantee—  
One Price. **CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE** the money  
back if, not  
satisfactory.

Attention.  
We herewith call your attention to the way  
we are doing business to suit the trade. 1st.  
Best value for the money. 2nd. One price to  
all. 3d. Money back if not satisfactory.

Our Clothing  
Is composed of a good re-  
liable line, guarantee satis-  
faction in fit and wear and  
reasonable prices.  
\$12.50 suits for \$10  
10 " " 8.50  
8 " " 6.50  
Little reduction on good  
goods means long satisfac-  
tion.

Our Pants  
Will give you entire satis-  
faction, as the line is big  
and designs are many to  
select from.  
\$4.50 pants for \$  
4 " " 3.50  
3 " " 2.50  
1.50 " " 1.15

Boys' Suits  
We are now selling them  
for \$2. Come and get one

Shoes  
Who "Shoes" You?  
If your feet are well  
treated by their hood, they  
will carry you here and  
rest their soles in the  
Phoenix Shoe, which is  
noted for comfort and holds  
the secret of long wear.

Dry Goods  
A complete line of dress  
goods, consists of alpaca,  
mohairs, cashmere, vene-  
tians and serges, we now  
offer at reduced prices.  
Specials  
Flannelette goods, heavy  
grade, 11 yards for \$1.  
Flannelette in dark colors  
only 20 yards for \$1.  
Calico light colors 20  
yards for \$1.

Boys' The Red Front Ladies'  
Caps. JACKSON'S Dress Skirts,  
of good wool,  
15c. **Cheapest Dry Goods Store.** nicely made,  
Honest Dealing is the Foundation sold at \$1.95  
of Our Reputation.

equipment for baths of all kinds,  
massage, etc. It is estimated that  
the cottages will each cost \$10,000  
furnished, sufficient for 30 patients  
each, and the hydropathy building  
will likewise cost \$7,000 complete.  
Without these there will be com-  
paratively little done in the way of  
healing hurt minds and as each  
chronic insane person costs the state  
from \$2,000 to \$3,000 during his  
hospital life it pays immeasurably  
well to cure when cures can be ef-  
fected.

All except the newest roofs at  
Patton leak like so many sieves when-  
ever hard rains come. It will cost  
\$16,000 to re-roof the main buildings  
and it should be done.

Dr. Williamson wants a new horse-  
barn, partly for its own sake and  
partly for the reason that the present  
location of the ramshackle horse barn  
is coveted for cottages. This will  
cost \$3500.

The products of the dairy are a  
most important, if not a main ele-  
ment in the dietary of a hospital.  
The more milk the patients can have  
the better, provided it be clean and  
free from unwholesome germs. Dr.  
Williamson wants the state to set the  
people of Southern California an  
example of septic dairying at a cost  
of \$12,000. I second the motion,  
although the appropriation may have  
to stand a little scaling down.

The convalescent cottage for men,  
above referred to, and perhaps one of  
the others, can be built out of the  
contingent fund, although the pro-  
tection of the ranch from injurious  
wash is a pressing necessity and  
should not be put off.

Care of the Tuberclose.  
Plans have already been made for ten  
cottages of semi-cheap construction,  
for housing tuberclose and untidy de-  
mented persons











